# THE WAR.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

SAFETY OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Fourteen Thousand Troops in the City and Ten Thousand on the Way.

Brotok and the Navy Yard Reported on Fire.

Important from Texas, Florida, Kentucky and Missouri.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

Arrival of the Powhatan and Atlantic at Key West.

Escape of an Army Officer, and His Capture, Charged With Treason.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Four More Regiments to Leave New York To-Day.

One Million of Dollars to be Appro priated by the Metropolis,

SAFETY OF THE CAPITAL.

All Safe at Washington-Fourteen Thousand Treeps in the City-Five Thousand Regulars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22-11 A. M. Fourteen thousand men are now here, five thousand of whom are regulars.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1861. A special messenger arrived last night, bearer of despatches from the President to General Patterson. He says the capital is safe from any attack that can be made. The assailants can be balled until the city is reinforced

The messenger communicated with Fort McHenry. He travelled at times on horseback, in a wagon and on fost, and passed off as a Methodist preacher to scouting secession parties, until he reached Havre de Grace, where he by special train.

timore was quiet early Sunday morning, and no canonading had been beard. There was a perfect reign of terror, and the Union men were obliged to succumb to

PHILADEI PHIA, April 22, 1861. Hon. Thos. B. Lowry, special messenger from Washing ton, gives the following-his first experience in the war

After an interview with Governor Curtin, I proceeded to Ealtimore. I did not witness the fight, but did the scenes which followed. History will record it that the Massachusetts troops, although more than a hundred of their men were levelled with bricks and their arms wresled from them, did not fire until commanded by the Mayor of Baltimora. I telegraphed Governor Cartin the state of things in Baltimore, and that no troops three o'clock on Saturday morning for Washington. I communicated personally to Secretary Cameron, Gen. Scott and the President what had happened. They were not prepared for such intelligence. A Cabinet meeting was instantly called. I told the President that Governor Hicks was in the hands of the mob, that the bridges on all the reads leading into Baltimore were destroyed by fire, and that every man was armed. I received a comfrom Secretary Cameron to General Patterson, munication from Secretary Cameron and left on the three o'clock train.

not the power of escaping from Maryland. He went through Bultimore and proceeded north. He was in com-

I stayed at a farm house in the neighborhood. I was atlated there was no safety in leaving during the night. I left on horseback at three o'clock in the morning and rode seven miles. I went to a house, the inmates of which (eight men) were armed to the testh-I knew they were Union men. I remained two hours and pro-ceeded with the horse. The rig in the North would a curiosity. I was met and stopped frequently, but let off on professing to be a minister of the Gospel. I got near Bavre de Brace at one o'clock Sunday. I found four men fleeing for their lives-one a regraph office and found the operator communicating with my mission. He replied that a special train would be sent immediately. I took measures to get strangers from the other side. The train arrived and conveyed us to Wilmington. I came through and had an interview with General Patterson. Many incidents are omitted which it would not be proper to

communicate now. I lost my cane and spectacles.

Mr. Lowry says the government will be sustained. that Secretary Cameron puts the right man in the right place, and that the Cabinet is a unit. He thinks Virginia and Maryland will become a common graveyard; that the poor, mean man and the chivslry will occupy a common grave.

He experienced no personal injury, but was greatly

fatigued by the hardships encountered.

Among some of the incidents of the journey the follow

Among some of the incidents of the journey the following is related of Mr. Lowry:—

He remained near Fort McHenry at a farm bouse until three o'clock on Sunday morning, when he took a horse and rode rapidly for seven miles without being molested, and stopped at another farm house, where he left his horse. He then got into a farm wagon and started north. They had not proceeded far, when they were met by a number of men with rifles in their hands, and stopped. This was about nine miles north of Haltimore. They wished to know who Mr. Lowry was, and were informed that he was a Methodist preacher. They told him 'to go to hell,' to which he replied, "Brethren, I can pray for you, but I cannot go there." He was suffered to pass unmolested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1861. A prominent Philadelphian has arrived, who left Wash-

ington Saturday afternoon. At Baltimore he was arrested as a spy. He escaped by referring to Baltimoreane. He went in a carriage. He reports passing Cockeysville, where \$,500 Pennsylvanians were encamped. The rest of the route was effected over the Northern Central Rail

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISET SC, April 22, 1881. Information was received by Governor Curtin to day that Lieutenant Sennifer, late of the United States Army, stationed at Carliele Barracks, fled from that place this

merning. Governor Curtin, by aid of the telegrap's factlities in his possession, succeeded in having him arrested to day at Hanover, in York county, Pennsylvania. It is aid that Sepuifer has been communicating information to the rebels as to the exact condition of things at troops. He will probably be taken immediately to Carisse and delivered to the officers at the barracks.

#### ANARCHY IN BALTIMORE.

The Bangers of Travelling Through the City—The Great Highway of Commu-nication Infested by Armed Secession-ists—A Vigilance Committee Organized at the Hotels, the Wharves and Railroad Depots-A Reign of Terror.

The following account of the desperate condition of affairs in Baltimore, the terrible attitude of brigandage assumed by the Vigilance Committees of the city, and the dangers of the road to all Northern people necessita' ed to travel through the State, was kindly furnished us by the Rev. Henry M. Field, who went in the special train which left Wilmington Sunday moraing in charge of the Superintendent of the road and intended for the conveyance of laborers to the different points be ween Washington and Ealtimore where the line had been injured and the bridges burned down. The work of re pair would have been speedily carried out, but at Havre De Grace, when they arrived there, the Superin tendent was met by a party of friendly persons from tically warned him not to cross the river on any account that if he did so, it would be at the certain peril of his These persons also informed him that all the intermediate bridges to Baltimore were destroyed, and armed parties were assembled to prevent repair or reconstruction. At Havre de Grace we they met passengers, who were compelled to take boat from Baltimore to Havre de Grace the night before. These persons all recounted but one story as to the daugers of the road, and they all expressed the heartlest thanks for their escape. They stated that they experienced the greatest difficulty in getting through without detention and without personal molestation from the excited mobs that roamed Baltimore. The authorities themselves hesitated for a time to let them pass on, and when at last those worthies gave their consent, came to the resolution travellers would be allowed to pass through their city. The whole population is in a ferment of expitement; the respectable portion of it in an agony of fear and dread under the reign of terror which has raised its horrid head in their midst. Great numbers of the people are flying from their homes and seeking safety in the country. Most, in fact, of those who can go are harrying off. fer of Maryland. Late travellers have been spotted, and all who may venture to pass through are liable to arrest and long detention, if not worse. One gentleman among the passengers by boat to Havre de Grace, born and bred in Baltimore, from some unknown cause, became subject to suspicion, and was instantly arrested as a spy, and for a time in danger of the penalty demanded of such warthies. Luckily for him he got a person to hastily communicate his position to the editor of a leading secession paper, who at once came to his rescue. On the assurance of this subject of Jeff Davis the gentleman was released, the former protecting him until he had placed him on the boat. In each of the hotels a vigilance committee, composed of sixty arme1 men, exercises a severe espionage over all entering the same; and already Northern guests at the hotels, if not ready to give a satisfactory account of themselves, are in danger of arrest, and subject to many hardships and indignities. Those who succeed in getting away scathless look upon their escape as providential. In Baltimore there are not many secession flags flying, but numerous Maryland flags are to be seen, while the Stars and Stripes are "no where," and none dare utter a word in behalf of the Union. The passengers, as they steamed out of the bay, noticed that Fort McHenry was in a state of defence, with all her guns run out to defend the flag of the Union, which still floats proudly over the heads of the gallant men who have swern allegiance to it till the death. All communication, whother by actual travel or by effective telegraph, actual off, and by the rail cannot be re-established every through the presence of troops in strength. Among the pur-

feeling of the men, one and all, is to deal terrible retribution on the heads of the secessionists should they assure the federal capital. Major Allberger, of Buffalo, who has been spending some months in Baltimore, where his relatives regide arrived in this city this morning. He left Baltimore on a canal boat. Six gentlemen who chartered a canal boat there on Friday, for \$200, also arrived at the Aston House to day. They report the condition of the caty as most fearful. Armed mobs parade the streets, compelling all persons to unite with them in imprecations against the North, the government and the Union. The principal streets are all barricaded, and many of the houses furnished with shutters, in which loopholes are cut, for the purpose of pouring a deadly fire on any troops that might attempt to much through the city. Mr. Allberger, who had just risen from a sick bed, was surrounded by a mob of a dozen half drunken railians at the Eutaw House before he eft, who endeavored, by abusive language, to provoke a word of reply from him, intending, no doubt, to shoot him on the spot, had he afforded there pretext. He could not procule a revolver the city, every stere having been emptied of arms by the mob. A prominent citizen who was known hours' notice, taking with him a family of eight children It is believed that no Northern man's life will be worth in hour's purchase there, when the next gun is fire

sengers were three or four of the Kansas company, who have for some time kept guard at the White House. One

was on his way to Kansas to raise a regiment in defence

of the country. There were supposed to be at Washington

nearly ten thousand men, with sixty pieces of flying artil All salient points were in possession of the troops

and all valuerable positions strongly guarded, and the

BALTIMORE MILITIA—THEIR EXPRESSIONS AGAINST THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOTS—DANGER OF NORTH-ERN MEN—A STRAMBOAT TRIP—SOCTHERNIES AL-LOWED PREE SPEECH, NORTHERNERS NOT.

I left Washington by the earliest train on Saturday morning and reached Baltimore in the usual time. When the stages reached the Philadelphia station, we found it closed up, and with some difficulty ascertained that the bridges on the line had been burned, and that no trains could pass. We then rode over to the depot of the Harrisburg line intending to come by that route, and there received similar information. An officer of the first division of the Maryland State militia, bearing the arms and accoutrements of the United States, informed us that sixty men of his division had, by order of Cov. Hicks, been sent out on the line to desirey the bridges and cut the telegraph wires. He showed some feeling in regard to the occurrences of the previous day, and nated that it was well for the Massachusetts men that the State militia had not been under arms. Well, certainly it was. The massacre would have been fearful if armed troops had been out to resist their passage When I realized the exasperation prevailing in Balt more consequent on the previous day's tragedy, i Chanked God that the communication with the city had been cut off. The glorious Seventh regiment had fully letermined to fight their way through, and if they had had the chance of doing so, one hundred of their thou-sand men would never have reached Washington. Pratistreet, through which the routs across the city lies, and which consists of warehouses and deel openings, would have been lined with thousands of armed infuriated men, who would have fired upon the troops from the houses and shipping, and our gallaut felcitizens would have been brutally sacrificed. The shelling of Ealtimore would hardly have satisfied the

men to retakin there. Some parties hired, at great expense, private conveyances to York, on the Harrisburg road, and some to Havre de Grace, on the Philadelphia road, on the State boundaries, while the bulk of the passengers by the two morning trains for Washington took passage on a freight boat of the Ericsson line, plying between Baitimore and Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delsware Canal. The regular hour of departure was three o'clock; but the captain of the steamer, fearing an embargo, had the cables quietly slipped two hours in afvance. How overjoyed the boat's company were when they found themselves again as roate for the free States. There were many families from Washington and from Baitimore, fleeing for their lives; several from still further South, who had quietly realized what they could on their property; not a few travellers for New York houses, who had finished up their profitless business and left in the very nick of time; and a few Southerners, also, seeking a safer latitude. As the boat made its slow way down Chesapeake busy we could see in the distance the railroad bridges on fre. Some were emouldering, while others, at a farther distance from Baitimore, were still flaming. It was the first real evidence of the existence of a state of war. Governor Hicks may have saved bloodahed by the remedy which he adopted, but he exposes Baitimore to the danger of famine—its supplies being thus cut off. The great trade of the Baitimore and ohlo Railroad, which is also understood to be broken up, is thus turned to the Eric and Central roads. If Baitimore shall have to be uncluded in the list of blockaded ports, that will use up completely its late flourishing commerce.

There were few secessionists on the steam propeller. One or two Southerners were allowed that liberty of speech which, in their State, would have subjected/worthern min to the gollows; and yet they never seemed to realize that fact. At Cheapeake City, where the canal commences, the crowds on the pier of the look were much excited, and

THE MAYOR OF BUFFALO'S ACCOUNT. last week, been one of the residents of Baltimore, where his relatives reside. He arrived in this city yesterday, along with some few other gentlemen from the riotou city. They report that mobs parade the city, armed and force all they meet to execuate the North, the go and force all they meet to execute the North, the go vertment and the Union. They state that the streets are barricaded, and loopholes cut in the shutters of the houses, through which a deadly fire could be poured upon any troops that should be daring enough to march through the city. Mr. Allberger suffered much during the last few days he was in the city, a mob surrounding him, sick as he was, and trying by means of abustive language to taunt him to reply, which doubtless would have occumand a protext for a violent attack upon him. He could not purchase a revolver in the city for love normene. Several citizens have been compelled to leave the city, taking with them their families to save their lives. Northern men seem to be particularly obnaxious to the rioters.

It is stated by officers of the army who arrived on Sun-day evening from Baltimore, that the guns of Fort Me-Henry were turned towards Baltimore, but there had been no firing yet.

nia, who returned to-night, says he saw on Saturday in Bultimore, twelve brass field pieces parace the streets and two troops of horse and a regiment of infantry; the latter seemed to be composed of merchants' clerks. Baltimore was threatening the fort with artillery on the neighboring heights.

the New York Seventh and the Massachusetts Eightn regiments reached Annapolis that morning in safety.
One hundred and fifty carpenters, protected by detach ments of Pennsylvania troops, have been despatched a repair the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad Three handred regulars have been despatched to Cockeys

The rumor was prevalent in Baltimore on Sunday that

ville. Md., to hold that position. We give in connection with this news a plan of the relative positions of Fort McHenry and the city of Bultimore. it will be perceived that the guns of the fortcom mand the greater portion of the city, including the Exchange, Custem house, Pent office, Dock, Bagin, Rail



A regiment of Pennsylvanians, and the Rhode Island Marine Battery, proceed this morning in the same direcand if the army is assailed Fort McHenry can act in cor

HARRISHURG, April 22, 1861.

Wilmington, Del., April 21, 1861.

A train is in from Baltimore by way of the Susquehanna river.

Baltimore was quiet last night at six o'clock, but active preparations were making to take Fort McHenry. The Fort was prepared to resist, and its guns pointed on the

The above was received in the city yesterday, but ac cidently mistaid.

ALL QUIET IN BALTIMORE.

Wilmington, April 22, 1851. Passongers from the South on the train just passed here way that all is quiet in Saltimore, and that the turnpike The military go to Havre de Grace and by boat to An

napole. A regiment left this morning.
The seventh and Massachusetts regiments have passes sion of the road from Annapolis to Washington.

REPORTED SHELLING OF BALTIMORE BY FORT MCHENRY. PRILADELPHIA, April, 22, 1881.
A vegue report, states that Fort McHenry was sholling

Baltimore at midnight on the 21st. PRILADELPRIA, April 22, 1881. Silly reports have been affort all day to the effect that Baltimore has been shelled, that a mob had burned the Cathedral because the Archbishop displayed the Ameri-

can flag, and that Col. Fremont had arrived at New York

with a quarter of a million of muskets from England. THE REINFORCEMENT OF FORT M'BENRY. A neval officer arrived at Wilmington this afternoon. He says the steamer S. R. Spanlding landed a portion

of her troops and reinforced Fort MoHeary very quietly. The Raltimoreans were waiting for her arrival to select her, but she started down the bay and frustrated their Annapolis is in charge of the Sixth regiment of Masea

shelling of Faltimore would hardly have satisfied the thirst for venezance which that act would have aroused here and through the free States. Governor Hicke was well aware of that, and parhaps, after all, his not in destroying the railroad bridge was justiced in that view it he felt that he was powerloss to quelt the excitement. The Marshard State militin should not, however, have been committed against the reneral government, as they were and are, if may ledge by the demonstrations on Saturday. The people of Baltimore would not see that the Northern troops, whom they were free in executing, were marching to the defence of the American government. They could only comprehend that about data that it was an effort to subjugate their brothern of the South.

How to get out of the Manumental City was now the question of the hour. All exit by railroad was out of, and it was becoming exceedingly imagenous for Northern THE MISSING PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. Pattanenna, April 22, 1861. Several of the Fennsylvania troops, who have been missing since the Baitimore riot, have returned here, and report as having been confined in jail in Bultimore Thirty-five others, who have been wandering in the woods, near the Conswingo, were taken to neighboring houses and treated kindly. The latter have not returned

### IMPORTANT REPORT FROM VIRGINIA.

The City of Norfolk and Navy Yard reported to be on Fire.

We learn of Capt. Lowrey, of the Julia E. Tyler, which left Hampton Roads on Sunday, the 21st, that the pilot who came down from Norfolk to pilot his vessel to sea informed bim that the city of Norfolk and the Navy Yard were burning at the time he left. Captain Lowrey made no further inquiries from the pilot on the subject, as he was wholly ignorant of the state of affairs on shore, but states that he could see the flames distinctly from his vessel. The pilot being only on board for a limited period, owing to the shortness of the time that his services were required, accounted for Captain Lowrey holding no conversation on the subject; and, up to the present, nothing is definitely known, only that a large fire had broken out, but from what cause is as yet a mystery.

NEWARK, Del., April 22, 1861. It is just reported that a naval officer, who just came through from Norfolk, states that the Merriman and Germantown were both scuttled, and the Navy Yard burned by the government forces. The report is not confirmed. er account states that the Merrimac got out with great difficulty, floats having been ingeniously con-

INTERESTING FROM WHERLING. WHEKING, April 22, 1861. The demonstrations along the Baltimore and Ohio rail-At Harper's Ferry there were about 5,000 Virginian

A representation of the Union sentiment at Brooke Hancock and Marshall counties were sent to this city to day, to learn what action the Union men of this city sed taking in view of the demonstrations in the No special action was taken, but it is quite likely a convention of the western counties will be called.

#### IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

OUR INDIANOLA CORRESPONDENCE. INDIANOLA, Texas, April 12, 1861.

Departure of Federal Troops, do. I wrote to you two weeks since to inform you of the departure of the federal troops from this place per steamship Coatzacoalcos for your city. I now write to inform you of the embarkation this day of the following com-

Five companies Third infantry, four companies Second cavalry Win all 650 men.

Officers.—Major Brooks, Major Sheppard, Capt. Sykes, Capt. Schroeder. Capt. Ward, Lieut. Gaensten, Lieut. Broady, Lieut. Ramsom, cavalry; Capt. Johnson, Capt. Whiting, Lieut. Forter, Lieut. Bell, infantry. Lieut. Wipple remains here as Quartermaster. His family went on the Empire City.

These troops have been ready to leave for several days, but were waiting for the arrival of the Southern Steamship Company's steamer Arizona, from Brazos San tiago, with other troops, who were also to go on the Em pire City. But she has not yet arrived, and it is feared that some accident has befallen her on Brazes bar. A small vessel arrived here from the Brazos a week ago and reported the Arizona ready to leave as soon as the sea on the bar, which was then heavy, subsided. The weather has been fine since. The troops were there, ready to go on board.

citizens of Texas will greatly rejoice on bidding adjeu to the old federal army. Such, I can assure you, is far tional government; but these troops they look upon as their personal friends, who, with their officers and their their personal friends, who, with their officers and their families, have become endeared to them by long intercourse and many pleasant associations, and I can assure you they part with them with the greatest reluctance not from the salish motive of pecuniary advantage to them in their being here, nor the protection they have afforded them from the incursions of the Indians, which all deput to have been satisfactory, but as one friend potentiam another whom he expects to never meet again, of the trains meanner, if they do meet, it can only be as more free, seeking each other's lives. Indeed, another mouth many not clause before these very men frieteralizing with us now, and parting with us with hearts filled with emotion—for many I saw had the manifiness not to try to conced them—and I confees, though an encompromising secretionist, my own eyes were not dry. I say, before at other mouth is gone, obeying the instincts of strict multary discipline, those hands now grasping ours in fellowship may be embade in our nearly shood.

The arizona has this moment arrived with Major Sibley's

She was detained waiting for the steamer to bring the groups around from the Rio Grande. The water on that har she could not got out. The Arizana arrived too late for the Empire City, and

the Arizona arrived too late for the Empire City, and compared lated the troops here. The Empire City and ed the morning for New York via Havana.

The following is a list of the officers that came on the alizona—Major Sibley and family and Mrs. Stocklow, Mrs. Coptain Earman, Captain Trentt, Leutenant Whistier and family, Deutsmant Hopkins, Lieutenant United and Jamily, Deutsmant Hopkins, Lieutenant Lody, Douter Burns, Foctor Etellen.

Captain Granger's First Infantry arrived from above last evening. Captain Wallace expected. There are yet seven companies of the Eighth infantry to come down. The Star of the West will take what she can.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. DEFAULTRE OF UNITED STATES TROOTS FOR NEW YORK—UNION MEN IN ARMS—INVITATION TO SAM

A letter signed by nearly 900 persons, emanating from San Autonio, Texas, has reached Governor Houston, asking him to come out there and address the people against the Convention, the Legislature, the Southern confede racy, South Carolina, etc. This petition is to be followed

The Galveston News says these men are all armed with the runs of the federal government. The accession commissioners have demanded that the arms be given up, but the men refuse to surrender.

The Galveston News says:-

The Galveston News says:—
The appointment by our Council vesterday of a citizen to go to Montgomery and lay before the government the fetenceless condition of this city and island, and also the request that the Mayor correspond at once with the State Executive on the same subject, are prudent measures certainly. But shall we wait until responses to these applications are received ere doing all we can for our defence? Time presses, every hour counts: If we are to erect said batteries and arganize militarily, the work should commence at once, if we are not to take any steps of this kind, Genoral Sherman should at once remove to the interior all the artiliery and war munitions brought up from Brazzes. If they are not to be defended, they should not be exposed to the demand for their return to one of Mr. Limooln's armind worsels. There are heavy satillery, shot and shell and disciplined men cough at General Sherman's command. Re has no reacter, but there is, we have been told, a stock sy studiery, and and shell and described men-age at General Sherman's command. He has no der but there is, we have been to'd, a stock he city belonging to merchants. He has no money by State, nor has the city any, but the county is have, and our citizens certainly have patriotism but to terrisch, at his call, there's substicut to purchase

MEXICANS PREPARING FOR AN ATTACK ON TEXAS. A correspondent of the Galfeston News writes from Fort Brown, under date of March 27, as follows --

in my last I defended the Moxicans from holding any

There were culy 100 muskets, nearly 200 riles and three cannon taken from the arsenal in Clay county, and hey were only taken to protect the citizens from any roving bands of desperadoes that may attack the county. A hond was given for them, and they will be returned when demanded by the proper authorities. Other cannon

#### IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Proposed Neutrality of the State-Neces sity of Taking Sides-Large Meeting in Louisville-Speeches of Hon. Jas. Guturie, Mr. Dixon, Judge Buttock, &c., &c.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting was held a Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday evening, the 19th instant, in response to a call "for a sober expression as to the proper position to be assumed by Kentucky in the present crisis." The Stars and Stripes were on both sides of the speakers' stand, and were frequently cheered as allusions were made to the national banner.

JAMES SPEED, EEq., called the meeting to order, and nominated Judge Pirtle as Chairman. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Junes Pinnie briefly addressed the meeting on taking the Chair, expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and upon the importance of the occasion. He erged that reason and reflection should govern the course of Kentucky, and not passion and resentment. Hon. Nat Worse moved the appointment of a Commit-

of Kentucky, and not passion and resentment.

Hon. Nat Works moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Resolutions retiring, the Hon. James Guthrie was called for, and addressed the meeting.

He said—Fellow ci izens, my voice is not very strong, and i fear it cannot be heard all over this great assemblage, but I will try to make it heard. Events press upon us with haste, and we surrely knew what is to come next. When Mr. Lincoln was elected President was was in felt that the remedy for a sectional President was was in the Union and under the constitution. We knew the Acid Senate against him, and hoped that we had the Home against him, and hoped that we had the Home against him; and have would have been if all men had stood of their posts as Kentucky has stood. But certain States chose to take the remery unto their own kinsts and disolve their connection with the Union. States chose to take the remery unto their own kinsts and disolve their connection with the Union. States the individual pirit; and then seven other States followed. They have expanized a separate government, and one exercising governmental authority. Louisville spoke early, decidedly and firmly against a sectional party in the Union, and under the constitution. We had a Legislature called to had a remedy for secasion. The peace conference at Washington was equally unsuccess folling solving this dangerous question. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. He gave us his inaugural. It was coastrued as an insugiral of peace and as an inaugural of war. His chosen friends did not know how to take it, and his opponents were divided as to its meaning. I suspected it, for, like the serpent, it spoke with a forked tonge. (Cheers.) Then the troops were to be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter, and then not, but when it was the peace of country, and the saving it from now and bloodshed, then there should have been no interference of etc. and the peace of country, and the saving it from tour and bloodshed, then there should have been in suggrated; from the telegraph that State after State is tendering him men and money. Is the party now in possession of the government going to conquer the seven secuding States, and hold them as subjugated provines. If they are, Lincoln should, like an honest man, have told us in his inaugural, and some say he is an honest man. In all these free States sending men and money we hear no voice of peace, and after his legions have drowned the South in carnage is there to be to peace? What is the end of all wars—peace! No free people were ever conquered until they were exterminated. Why shall not the people of America have peace before, rather than after, war, when its desolating influence has blighted the land. I want Kentucky to take are stand for peace—(cheer)—and appeal to that still multi-

and may lead to exasperation, collisions and evertual war:
therefore be it.

Resolved, I. That as the Confederate States have, by overt
acts, commenced war against the United States, without consuitation with Kentucky and their sister Southern States,
kentucky reserves to herself the right to choose her own position, and that, while her natural sympathies are with those
who have a common interest in the protection of slavery, she
still acknowledges her! yaity and featry to the government
of the United States, which she will cheerfully reader until
that government becomes aggressive, tyrannical and regardless of our rights to slave property.

2. That the national government should be tried by its acts,
and that the several States, as its perys in their appropriate
apheres, will hold it to a rigid accountability, and resure that
its acts should be fraternal in their efforts to bring back the
seceting States, and not sangulnary or corraive.

by others from that part of the country. DEFENCELESS CONDITION OF GALVESTON.

reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with hardly a dissenting voice—
Events of commanding importune to the future safety and henor of Kentucky have occurred which call for act on on the part of her citizens; and every consideration of self-interest, and every consideration on the property of the latest states, with seven hundred miles of territory exposed to the hostile atteck, should the Union be divided into two separate sovereignties, and with but one million of population to oppose the four or five millions of the Fiates configuous to her which might become unifriendly, Kentucky owes it to horseit to exercises a wise presaution before she pacipitates any course of section which may involve her in an interactice war. She has no reason to distrust the present kindly feelings of the people who reside on the north bank of the Ohio river, long her fractily neighbors, and comnected by a thousand ties of the feeling of the property of the section of the federal Union and assumes her everywher from the federal Union and assumes her everywher from the federal Union, must become her political an acconstantly recurring causes of irritation could not be avoided. It is from no fear that Sentucky mould not always prove herself equal to the exigencies of any new position she might see proper to assume, and from no distrust of the bravery of her sons that these suggestions are made, but as "when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which haped them to the asperation, "when and recover to the ophicions of mankind requires that they should declare the ophicions of mankind requires that they should declare the ophicions of mankind requires that th

## THE FEELING IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, April 22, 1861. Quite a number of editorials from prominent papers in the interior of the State express much indignation at the action of the federal government in colling so large a military force in the field, and especially for calling for volunteers from the border slave States; but not much tion to run the State into rash, indefensible measures thus in some other States. There is a good deal of secession feeling in some sections, but the prevailing sentiment is unanimous for conclination and power. There are many rumors here, but the city is quiet and orderly. No public demonstrations of any character have

as heres, will hold it to a risk their efforts to bring back such a state should be fraternal in their efforts to bring back such esceeding states, and not sanguinary or coursive.

That, as we oppose the call of the President, for volunties for the purpose of executing the seconding States, so we expose the raising of troops in this S'a e to object with the Pouthern curie-derrecy, when the acknowledged intention of the latter is to march upon the city of Washington and capture the capital, and when, in its march thither, it must pass through states which have not yet renounced their ellegance. That recession is a remedy for no evils real or imagina-but an egg-avetion and complication of existing difficulifes.

5. It is the measures of the part, the interests of the pretuar, and the solemn convictions of future duty, and use
full set in the hope of mediation, prevent Kentrecky from
taking part with the according hinter against the general goversment.

6. That "the precent duty of Kentreky is to make a
present independent positive, taking ados not with the adin befrauon, my with the second States, but which

Union against them both, declaring her soil to be seared from the bostile trend of either, and if non-seary to make the declaration good with her strong right arm.

7. That to the end featureky may be fully prepared for the contingency, "we would have her arm herselt theroughly a the earliest practicable moment," by regular legal softma.

8. That we look to the coung men of the kentucky States, Ouerd as the bulwarks of the safety of our componessible, and that we conjure them to remember that they are bidded equally to fidelify to the tripical citates and Kentucky.

9. That the Union and the Constitution, being unionly the work of Southern soldiers and Statemen, in our comion, burnishes a surer guaranty for Southern rights then can be found under any other system of government yet derived by had.

Mr. Dinon then rose and advanced amid enthusiastic chaers. Turning to the flags which graced the stand be said .- Fellow citizens -- Whose flog is that which waves over us. To whom does it belong? Is if not pours, is if not our own stars and stripes, and do we mean ever to abandon 47 That flag has ever waved over Kentusky soil with honor and glory. It is our flag- it is my flag. It is Kenhonor and giory. It is our flag-it is my flag. It is Ken-tucky's flag. When that flag is trailed in the dist and destroyed, pray flagues that the each may be destroy-ed with it, for I do not with, and I true! I shall never look upon its dishenor it is our flag—our while we have a country and a government. I shall never survey, der that flag. I have loosed it from boshers! and had eached it extractore and imagine it in this derit hour will awarding amid the gloom, and feel that is stare tell still shine forth in the mock of battle, and lead one country back to honor and glory. Why is our country as efficien-our constitution and government destroyed? What, cause has brought about all this directors between the North and the South? Some say it was the Territories. Some say the government wars on the our constitution and government destroyed? What cause has brought about all this difference between the North and the South? Some say it was the ferritories. Some say the government wars on the South. It is true. But has the government wars on the South. It is true. But has the government ever warred on the South? This context should be with Mr. Lincoln, and not with that the mendment to the Caion! I boildy admin it that the amendment to the constitution, which affect Southern interests, have been made at the instance of Southern men, and was it not fremed at the instance of Southern men, and was it not fremed and advocated by our own immortal statesman—Kentecky's noble and guilant (tay? the principle upon which all our ferritories have been organized hads that people who owned slaves might take them there, and the Territories could be admitted as slave States. Those acts thus providing are still in force. The South asked for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it was done. What texts Even since the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, his party has given sanction to three new Fertities under the same existing laws. All have the right to take their slaves there. What, then, is the clase of our difficulty? Look at it clearly. Is it the tail? Was it in timed as the South wanted it and was it not south Caro ins who changed it? Bid not the general government change the then substing value of gold and river for the benefit of the South? We were told the other day that if Lincoln was elected his intention was to destroy slavery. Did he not declare the will onforce the laws, and not interfere with his intention was to destroy slavery. Did he not declare the will onforce the laws, and not interfere with his intention was to destroy slavery. Did he not declare the will onforce the laws, and not interfere with his intention was to destroy slavery. Did he not declare the will onforce the laws, and not interfere with his hearting was to be formed by Southern demapogues, and now they are alternating to deep for the pain stat terminated. Why shall not the people of America have peace before, rather than after, war, when its desolating influence has bighted the land. I least Kentucky to take her stand for peace—(cheen)—and appeal to that still small voice in the North origing for peace. There are religious men, from habit, education and from profession whose hearts, when Kentucky calls for peace, will be reached and where voice will reach the powers that be, and we will have peace. What a spectacle we present! A people that have preserved beyond example in the rea ords of time; free and self governed, without opprension, without transition to be felt, are now going to cat each others throats; and why? Because Presidents Lincula and Davis couldn't settle the ctiquotts upon which the strongs were to be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter. Kentucky is a State in this maker, on the bardy of the Ohio, with size or teem kundred sails of coesiter-deving upon Ohio, Indiana and Riinote—State with whom we have ear lived in peace and have not been heart sake in this government, and they have med. We plead with Lincoln for peace and have not been heart kened is in the government, and the best heart of the still be a time when ken necessary, and when the word of the their or referring upon Ohio, Indiana and Riinote—State with whom we have ear lived in peace and have not been heart kened to Shall we be heark-cond to in the din of armer? There will be a time when ken have not been heart kened to Shall we be heark-cond to in the din of armer? There will be a time when ken heart and a better man raised in his high place. The American people are powerful when they are will do to shall we be heark-cond to have always courseled against inconsiderate measures. We are not situated to most even our border friends in arms. How long would it take to make the northern bank of the Ohio bissle with men and bayonets and cannot be only the original and they make the original and they should there were only order friends in arms. How long would it take to make the norther pacity to defend ourselves? Caimness and not excitement should characterize us. Seven States have teceded,
and the general government attempts to enforce the
lowe. The war commences and blood is shed, and forces
are ready arrayed spitist such other in bostine action.
If we more out what is our fate? Who is to defend—how
ore year to defend source! If you go out of the Union—you oppose the Sears and States war against the Union—you oppose the Sears and States was a multiment with coputation resident on a State only separated by the Ohio river
from Indiana. Himose and Ohiot with a propulation of feemillions. Through each State are numerous
railreads, able to transport an army in a few deyn to our
doors. What roads have we but those to Nashville and
Lexington? And what can we do with them? In sizely
days the North can pour an army of one hundred towasand
men upon every part of us. What can we do? The State
could rate perhaps virty thousand men for her defence, but
what can they do? Can they have your state and your city.
From the heights beyond the river they can bombard
your city and destroy it. They can out of all communication with the South, and every foot of Kentocky soil
eventually become descented by the lavader.
Can the South help you? She has got more than a rangle.

extion with the South, and every foot of Kentucky soil eventually become descerated by the invader.

Can the South help you? She has got more than strught to do to defend herself, for the North can with her steet out off all communication with the outside world, and by the Ministrypt river with Western States, and actually starte the South into subjection. One hope for Kontucky remains—stand still, with the border States and definition from either side. My sympathies are whelly with the South, but I am not prepared to sid her in lighting against our government. If we remain in the Union we are safe, if we go out we will be invaded; if we hold as we are we are safe; if we go out we will be overpowered. There is but one position to ansume for home and safety, and that position taken we can see the country. Another point—If an army invades us can we rave, can we protect, our homes and familiar? When, in our city, the sentinel struts the streets, and we are powerless before him, who is to protect our families? Those who have plenty of money can fee; but what is the poor man to de? He will have to fight. Think of it, who is to protect them then from brutality and chame, our city from pillage and destruction? And it will surely befull us if we do not stand by our fag. To go out of the Union is to raise a new issue with the North, and turn the whole country against you. The ship of State is one in which we all sail, and when thus launched into the ocean, and about to founder because part of the crew redel against the commander, it is the duty of all, unhesitatively, to with the North, and turn the whole country against you. The ship of State is one in which we all sail, and when thus launched into the ocean, and about to founder because part of the crew rebel against the commander, it is the duty of all, unhesitatingly, to aid and save. Safety demands that we stand by the lag, by the government, by the Constitution! In the distance you hear the shouts of men and the roaring of cannon. The foremen are gathering for the dreadful conflict, and when you cut loose from the Union it is to take a part. But you are secure frem both as long as you remain neutral. You are to determine now. Examine all the points look where you are going before you take the step that plunges you into ruin, and, calmy reasoning, free from excitement, determine to stand forever by the constitution and the stars and stripes, and be still the mightiest nation the world ever saw.

Judge Nicholas made a beautiful, eloquent and patriotic speech, which was greatly applanded, and closed by offering a series of resolutions, the last of which, as folfollows, was adopted, the balance being withdrawn:—Resolved, That we hall in Major Robert Anderson, the galant defender of Fort Sumter against overwhelming odds, a worthy Kentuckian, the worthy son of a patriot sing with a was assaliants of his country's flag; that he, his officers and man have well earned the admiration and gratitude of the nation. Judge Bulleck and the Hon. J. Young Brown followed, and the meeting, which was entirely orderly, adjavared, after giving rounds of cheers for the Union and for the American Flag.

Louweum, April 22, 1861.

The Union and brotherly love with all our saiter Sales. In case we seeded it will be by the action or the Northern States. Kentucky will have to be forced out of the Union.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN LOUISVILLE. Lorisvinie, April 22, 1961.

There is a movement on foot and will probably be

adopted in a day or two between the civil and military authorities of Louisville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany, to prevent any invasion by hostile troops from the North South, so long as Kentucky preserves her precent

Seven Companies of the State Guard, to the aggregate of six hundred and fifty men, under the command of Colonel Tighman, have been organized at Paducab, Ken-

MEETING IN DELAWARE. Winneston, Del., April 22, 1861.
An enthusiastic Union meeting washeld here this after (CONTENCED ON MORTH PAGE)